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THE BIG CHINESE STORES AND EXCHANGES.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT FEARS THEY PROMOTE BOLSHEVISM.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 31st.

Mr. Wong Nai-pin, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has issued an interesting statement relating to the possible invasion of Russia. Bolshevism ideas into China through the establishment of big commercial stores such as the Chinese Sincere Company, and the Yang-an (1) Company in Shanghai and Hongkong and the rapid increase of the so-called stock exchanges. Mr. Wong says that for the purpose of making proper investigations into the existing Chinese and Sino-foreign stock exchanges in that leading treaty port, it is estimated there are now over fifty such companies, with capitals running from three million to twenty million dollars. He has despatched some reliable officials to Shanghai, and in order to prevent frauds and failures in the future to the great detriment of the general public, the Government intends to enact laws and regulations for the control of big co-operative stores. Sino-foreign Banks and Sino-foreign Exchanges.

According to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the establishment of big co-operative stores such as the Sincere Company will destroy middle grade business. It has been observed that since last year, many middle class shops which have been engaged in the sale of foreign goods trade and trading as general stores, have closed their doors simply because they could not compete with big companies. The destruction of these middle grade business men in the country might bring the capitalists and the workers into conflict in the future. Mr. Wong adds that previous to the Russian Soviet Revolution in 1917, the Russian middle class business men had been ruined by big co-operative stores, bringing the capitalists and the labourers into fierce conflict, with the result that Russia is still a divided country, and it is to be feared that something similar will happen in China unless protective measures be enacted for the preservation of the Chinese middle grade commercial people in their struggle for existence in face of formidable competitors.

Mr. Wong deprecates the present mushroom growth of the so-called stock exchanges in Shanghai with or without sufficient capital and it is the belief of experienced business men that unless some restrictions are introduced into the laws a crash will certainly come to the great detriment of the Chinese money markets. Communism can do nothing in this country provided the interests of the middle grade people be effectively protected by laws and regulations, preventing a clash between the capitalists and labourers.

No official permission will be granted to promoters of new stock and brokers exchanges, until the receipt of full reports from Shanghai.

C.E.R. AND S.M. RAILWAY DEBENTURE ISSUES.

A debenture issue of 30,000,000 yen has been arranged by the South Manchurian Railway with a group of Japanese banks. The issue is to be floated at once, at 97 with interest at 7 per cent.

The Chinese Eastern Railway is also to make a debenture issue. At a recent meeting of shareholders in Peking it was decided that the Russo-Asiatic Bank should issue debentures amounting to 30,000,000 taels, and a Shanghai banking group should float another amounting to 5,000,000 taels, both at 5 per cent interest. The issue price, the period of redemption, etc., were left to the discretion of the Directorate.

Part of the proceeds will be employed to repay China the sum of 5,000,000 taels invested by China with 6 per cent interest from 1905 to 1920. The balance is to be used for liquidating the other obligations, including ¥2,000,000 payable to the South Manchuria Railway Company for Southan coal. As American capitalists are unlikely to be attracted by the above debenture, they will most likely be underwritten by Japanese capitalists, says a Japanese contemporary.

The Chinese Eastern Railway hopes to be able to clear the net profit of ¥1,000,000 from this year's traffic.

HAN RIVER BREAKS LOOSE.

THE NEW EMBANKMENT AT CHIU-KOW GIVES WAY.

The correspondent of the N.C. Daily News at Wuchang, writing on July 18th, said:

I regret to have to inform you that letters have just reached me, both from foreigners and Chinese up the Han River, that in two places at least, the Han River has broken its banks in the neighbourhood of Anlu and Chikow.

On Thursday, July 14th, at about 11 p.m., the left bank of the river gave way above Anlu between the city and Hsin Chi, a small but busy mart about 10 li from Anlu.

The same evening the inner embankment close by the city itself just outside Cross Street was in serious danger. The water rose steadily until it was within a few inches of the top, when fortunately for the city, the waters were stayed and indeed slightly receded.

News followed quickly upon this from the Chief Magistrate, that the great new embankment rebuilt after the disastrous break of two years ago at Wang Miao near Chikow had also broken again. This is terrible news and means a pathetic repetition of the suffering and loss of the summer of 1919.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

The improvement reported last week has continued and the depletion of our stocks is already having its full effect on the market. There are buyers from various outlets for practically all standard lines of piece goods, probably more in anticipation of the autumn requirements than because of any immediate demand from the country, but the available stocks are now getting into stronger hands and sellers are having more of their own way in the matter of prices than they have had for a considerable time. Clearances are also improving and many of the River and Northern steamers are taking fairly full cargoes, through the serious floods in the upper Yangtze regions are making all business impossible over wide tracts of country, not so much because of the area flooded as of the general dislocation of communications.

These last serious floods in the Yangtze, coupled with the equally serious news made public recently as to the condition of the River at Chinkiang, bring prominently into notice the urgent need for Conservancy work on the vital channel of commerce, a diversion of its course from its present bed, which it is stated is not impossible, would be a great disaster to the trade of Central China and to that of Shanghai in particular.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how much actual business has passed between here and Lancashire recently, a large number of enquiries have certainly gone forward but as a general rule it appears to be the case that while some cloths are workable at a profit, whites are being entered at a loss on to-day's values of about two to five mace per piece, while the difference in the case of dyed goods is somewhat greater. A certain amount of orders for these are, notwithstanding, being placed in anticipation of a rise in the market before arrival, which is quite a justifiable hope when the statistical position here is taken into consideration.

POSSIBLE BOYCOTT OF PEKING.

FARMERS AND COAL MERCHANTS OPPOSED TO LIKIN.

The request of the Chinese merchants along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway for the abolition of the Likin tax office has been rejected by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications so that the merchants, especially railway transportation companies, are going to declare a boycott refusing to transport merchandise along that line to Peking and other places. Not only this, the transportation companies have made agreements with the farmers and coal sellers who will refuse to send vegetables and coal to the capital when the boycott is once declared by the transportation companies. The promoters of the boycott against the railway are the chambers of commerce of Suiyuan, Fengchen, Kalgan, Fengtai and other districts and it is believed that it will cause serious hardships to the residents in the Capital when the boycott is started. On account of the lack of funds, the Government authorities are also going to establish Likin tax offices along the Peking-Mukden Railway shortly.—N.C. Standard.

KING OF PURGATORY HONOURED IN JAPAN.

The 37 temples in Tokio dedicated to the King of Purgatory, the Buddhist deity Emma Dai O, were visited by thousands of worshippers recently at the special festival of Emma O, one of the largest religious festivals of the capital city of the Empire.

Emma O is the God of Intervention, who prevents wrong-doing and who presides over the intermediate spirit world, judging the souls in purgatory. He is hideously ugly but his temples are much frequented, parents sending their children to them so that they may be filled with holy awe. In each of the temples dedicated to Emma O are the ten Kings of Hell, or Shinko Dai O, Shoko O, Sobai O, Kan O, Emma O, Hensei O, Taisan O, Byodo O, Tochi O, and Doterin O, so that the festival is sometimes called the Festival of the Ten Great Kings.

Street fairs and amusements are an inseparable part of all Buddhist and Shinto festivals in Japan, each god having a particular type of amusement and of shop dedicated to him. The peep show of the panoramic view of the Buddhist Heaven and Hell is peculiar to the Festival of the Ten Great Kings, while konnyaku is especially sold.—Japan Chronicle.

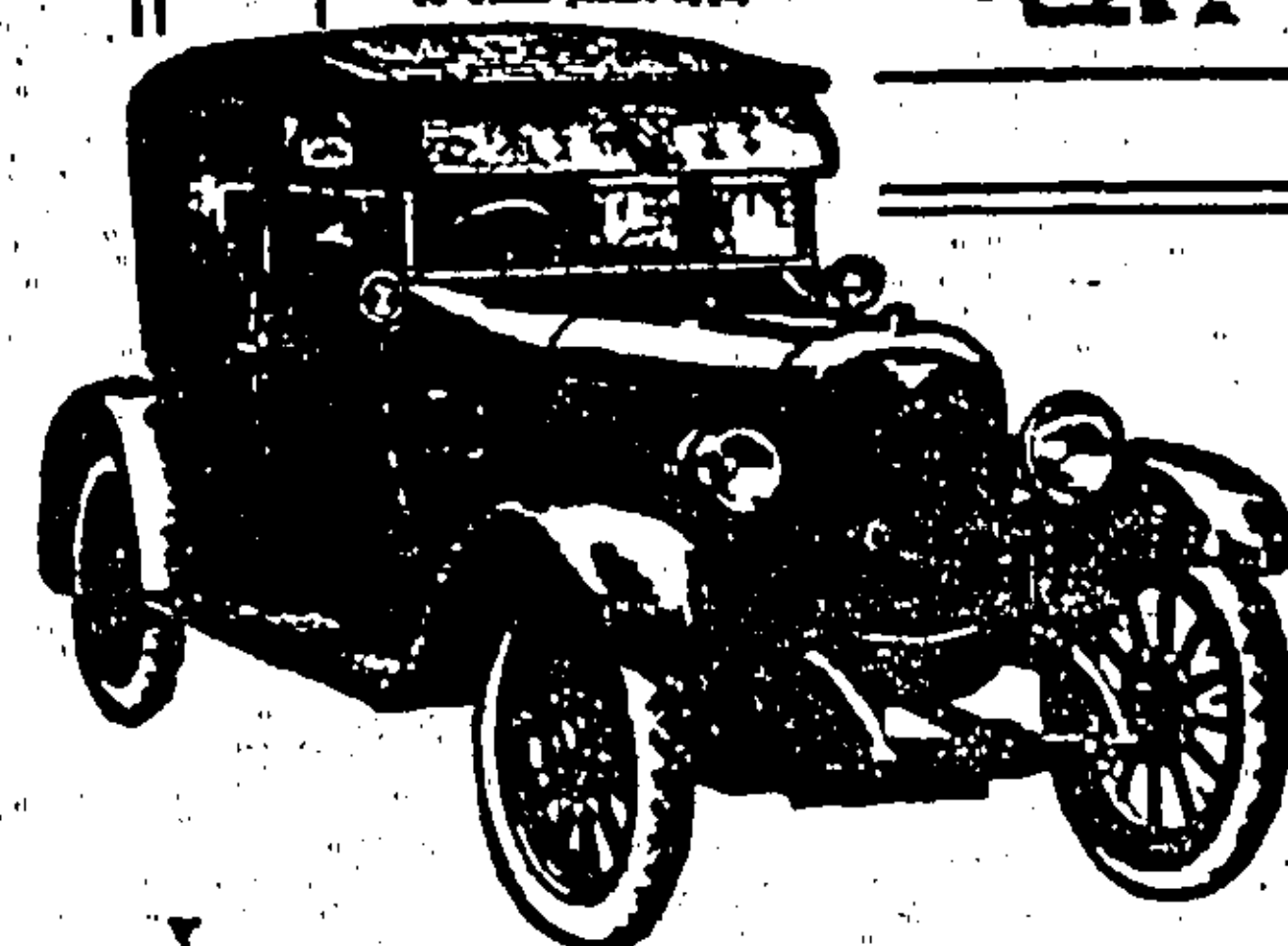
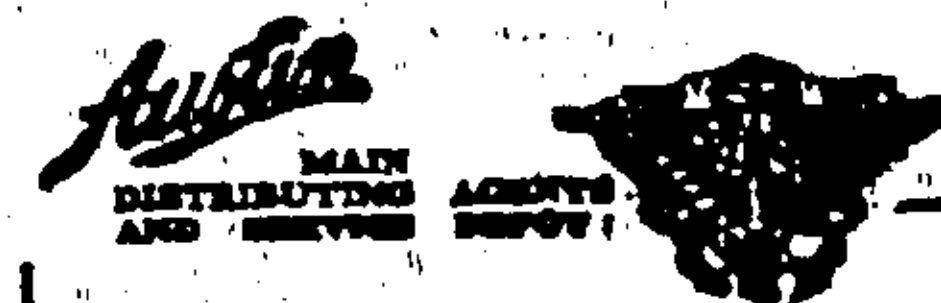
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THE "MUI TSAI" QUESTION. CHINESE MASS MEETING.

FOUR HOURS OF ORATORY.

THE "CUSTOM" DEFENDED AND WHITEWASHING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The meeting of the Chinese community to consider criticisms of the *mui tsai* system was held at West Point, on Saturday afternoon, in the commodious Tai-ping Theatre, which seats upwards of 2,000 people. In such a large building the audience looked rather small, but a rough count indicated that there were about 500 people present. All classes of the community from the richest to the poorest had representatives in the audience: merchants in their silken long coats, artisans in cotton suits and singlets, and coolies naked except for one garment about their loins. Various guilds and associations were represented, and the assembly included many women and even a few *mui tsai*.

The proceedings were interminably protracted; the meeting was timed to begin at 2.30 and it was not over till 6.30 o'clock. But most of the people remained to the very end; they were quiet and attentive and, until the general discussion began, made few demonstrations either by way of approval or dissent. There was first of all an address, lasting one hour and 20 minutes, from the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Chairman. This gave an historical survey of the question and comments on the criticisms of the system which have appeared in these columns and elsewhere.

After the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook had contributed a short speech, the meeting was thrown open to general discussion. The method of conducting this part of the proceedings did not quite follow European lines. The Chairman left the arrangements to an official in the back, to whom those who desired to speak reported and he lined them up near the platform and so maintained a constant flow of oratory. As soon as one speaker finished another was ready.

There was no attempt to control the orators in any way, to keep them strictly to the question before the meeting, or to impose a time-limit on their eloquence. Some spoke for twenty minutes (but not many) and some for twenty minutes. Mr. Lau Chu-pak made two or three more speeches, of about 20 minutes each, in the course of the afternoon.

It was remarkable how many people the audience continued, who were prepared to speak, witness and in some cases with all the devices of the practised orator. But according to the running translation made by our interpreter as the speeches were delivered, the speakers indulged for the most part in generalities and platitudes. One or two remarks were made which indicated the existence of a critical faculty; there was the speaker who remarked that no one was likely to declare, by a vote, that servant girls were "kept for the sexual purposes of their masters" and his prophecy proved correct. Another speaker indulged in sarcasm at the expense of someone who had declared that girls were bought to save them from starvation; he suggested that it would be more candid to admit that the desire for cheap labour was the principal inducement.

In the end, the questions drawn up by the promoters of the meeting were voted upon and the allegations indicated by them were denied either unanimously or with only a few dissentients. The questions sent to the newspapers by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (who was generally referred to at the meeting as Mr. Pol Lok), and the questions which the Editor of the *Daily Press* suggested might be answered, were not voted upon. It was suggested several times in the course of the proceedings that a society similar to that established by the European community for the prevention of cruelty to animals, should be established by the Chinese community for the prevention of cruelty to *mui tsai* and a resolution to this effect, carried in the last few minutes, was the chief practical outcome of the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak presided and those supporting him on the platform included:—The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Chai Sui Ki, Chou Shou Sen, B. W. To, Ho Kom Tong, Yau Sui Si, Kwok Sui Lau, Tsoi Hing, Ho Lu, Chan Kong Yuet, Fok To Kai, Tse Ka Po, Fung Ping Shan, Ip Lau Chuen, Lo Cheung Shiu, Wong Kwong Tin, Li Yik Mui, Li Po Kwai, To Sze Tun, Yau Sui Chi, J. M. Wong, Wong Tak Kwong, Lo Tat, Tam Pak Shiu, Li Wing Kwong, Chua Chun Nin, Li Yan Tsun, Yung Shiu Chuen, Dr. Ma Luk, Dr. Ng Tin Po, and others. The only Europeans in the assembly were Mr. A. H. Crook and Mr. W. Jackson.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—The subject which you have been invited to come here to discuss, is of some importance in that it affects not only the custom of us, Chinese, but also our respectability as a race. I urge you to demonstrate fully and with perfect fairness what you have personally seen and heard of in connection with the subject, so that matters can be publicly investigated.

Within the past few months, questions have been asked in the House of Commons in England as to why in a British Colony like Hongkong, the buying and selling of slaves had not yet been forbidden, and why servant-girls were still allowed to be cruelly treated by their owners. The Hongkong Government has already replied in detail contradicting

these accusations, and the local English newspapers have also obtained and published my views on the subject. Now reports are again being circulated in London among different classes of people to the effect that we, Chinese, in Hongkong buy and bring servant-girls up for prostitution, and for the immoral purposes of their masters who, when not pleased with them, sell them; and that frequently the girls are badly treated by their owners who thrash them or injure them with various cruel means. The originators of these reports requested the Government of Hongkong to enact a law to prohibit the buying and keeping of servant-girls, or to impose restrictions on those families who possess servant-girls by compelling them to report and register their possessions, and by appointing officers to inspect the girls periodically. I will presently proceed to narrate in some detail what I have personally seen and heard of, in connection with the subject, so that, after hearing me, you can compare my experience with what you have personally seen and heard, and accordingly form your own conclusion as to whether we have been justly or wrongly accused. At any rate we shall all consider "carefully" every allegation, and if it was groundless, we should formally and publicly testify to its being so, and submit a full report to the Hongkong Government embodying all the facts of the servant-girl system, so that such facts may be communicated to the Government of England.

There might have been a small number of cases in which the owners wantonly ill-treated their servant-girls. In these cases, we should take measures to prevent their recurrence. Even in the case of animals and birds, the Europeans have formed a society to prevent their ill-treatment. I am sure that for the good treatment of servant-girls brought up by themselves, the Chinese will not hesitate to help in forming a society to carry out the object.

I am, now, coming to what I have seen and heard of in reference to the subject. After you have heard me, I wish you to tell the meeting what your own experience is. The systems of slaves, servant-girls and prostitutes, according to the historical records were introduced more than 2,500 years ago. Kuan Chung of Tsai, one of the warring States in the reign of the House of Chow, instituted brothels to induce what were then called the good men to remain in his State with a view to enriching it and increasing its population. Public prostitution started from that time. The selling and buying of slaves and servant-girls were initiated by the Dynasties of Chan and Hon, when offenders of the law were also made slaves and servants as a mode of punishment. The slaves were all men and their sons and grandsons remained to be slaves from generation to generation, unless and until they could accumulate sufficient wealth or their friends and relatives could find the necessary means to pay for their emancipation, and even then only with the consent of their masters. Servants were generally young women and girls. Their status was different, when grown up, they were married. After marriage, should they still like to maintain the relationship with their former owners, they would be allowed to do so as members of their former owners' families, but without doing any more domestic work. Before they grew old, they could receive the money paid for them, had the right to be married, and when a servant-girl was to be married, her parent had to be informed of the address to which she was to be married, thus enabling them to take up the new relationship with the family of her husband. Up to the present day, China has never passed a law to prohibit prostitution and the servant-girl system. The emancipation of slaves was not effected until towards the end of the Manchu Dynasty. However, among the prohibitive laws passed at the times of Hon and Tong, there were paragraphs showing sympathy with the slaves and the servant-girls for their owners were forbidden to kill and burn them.

In the old days in China, in addition to the enactment of statutes, laws could be made by Imperial edicts, or by proclamations issued by the local authorities, unlike those constitutional countries whose laws must first pass through both the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament before they can be recognized. Towards the end of the Manchu Dynasty there was an edict abolishing slaves, but none to prohibit the keeping of servant-girls. Sometimes when the kidnapping of women and girls became flagrantly common, the local authorities did issue proclamations to forbid the sale of boys and girls and taking them out of their jurisdictions. But it was only a temporary measure, applied to a particular district. As far as the practice of the people was concerned, it went on as usual and unchecked. This proves the non-existence of any law forbidding the sale and purchase of girls for servants. When a girl is bought to be a servant, the deed of transfer is sometimes drawn up as a perpetual sale, and sometimes as a temporary presentation. The word presentation replaces the word "sale," and the term "Ginger and Vinegar money" is used instead of "price" in order to show that the transaction is not an act of sale. Among the Cantonese the form of presentation is generally used. Further the buying of a girl to be a servant differs from that of one for prostitution, the latter transac-

tion being strictly prohibited by law. Under the Manchu code, the buying of women and girls for prostitution was punishable with severity. Wherefore, those whose business it was to buy young girls and bring them up for prostitution always said that they bought them to be daughters or to be daughters-in-law. Such girls were generally bought from distant places so as to avoid detection by their parents, or were bought in their age of innocence, so that, when brought up, they would not know their own parents. Thus there is obvious difference between the two classes of girl-purchase. That the English accusers take the one up with the other is proof of their ignorance of the real state of affairs. The Po Leung Kuk was founded to afford relief to those who were kidnapped, and to abate the mal-practice of selling boys and girls. Therefore all the women and girls who came from the mainland of China to enter the local brothels, or for transshipment to other places as prostitutes were subjected to examinations at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. Those who were not of the legal age, or whose answers to the questions put were not satisfactory were passed on to the committee of the Po Leung Kuk for further investigations. If they were found to have been kidnapped or seduced, those who brought them to Hongkong were presented and punished. If they were deceived into becoming prostitutes or compulsorily made to prostitute themselves, they were detained and looked after until suitable men could be found to marry them. The bulk of the prostitutes in Hongkong hailed from the mainland. There might be a small number of them from amongst the local residents who swelled their number, but such had either so misconduted themselves as to be unfit for marriage, or had themselves preferred to become prostitutes to being married. Also there might be some who, when quite young, were brought to this Colony by the brothel-keepers, and when they grew old enough, became prostitutes, but of these scarcely any were bought in Hongkong. The Chinese residents in this Colony know that it is against the wishes of the local authorities to buy and sell women and girls, and that there is no remedy for swindles. There have been cases in which the mothers conspired with the go-betweens to sell their daughters and after a time reported to the Authorities as having lost their daughters. Then they went to the families who bought them, and, regarding the custody of their daughters without paying back a cent, while those families dared not bring their cases into Court. Buying is therefore seldom done in Hongkong unless there can be produced *hard* evidence of good faith. I do not propose to repeat verbatim what I told the reporters of the English papers, for it would take up too much of your time, nor do I wish to use the same arguments I used to them for people have already said that this meeting was called to defend the *mui tsai* system. I need scarcely say that it was not for, as you are aware, the system is more or less a part of the question of economics in China. Without improving the economic conditions of that country, any attempt at interference will rather add to than reduce the misery of the poor. Also the notice convening the meeting clearly shows that we are more in a sense to answer certain accusations against our good name as well as to investigate dispassionately what is undoubtedly an important question.

Having dealt generally with the systems of slaves and servant-girls, I now come to deal with the questions before you and those, suggested by my Honourable colleague Mr. Pollock and by the Editor of the *Daily Press* since the publication of the notice convening this meeting. The questions by Mr. Ho Fook and myself are:—

1. Is it a fact that servant-girls are brought up for prostitution?

2. Are servant-girls kept for the sexual purposes of their masters, who, when tired of them, sell them?

3. Has the Chinese Government passed any law to abolish the practice of keeping servant-girls?

4. Can the owners of the servant-girls ill-treat them as they please?

Any other matters relating to the question of servant-girls. The questions suggested by the Editor of the *Daily Press* are:—

1. What do you mean by (a) domestic service (b) slavery?

2. Are the *mui tsai* purchased by their owners in the vast majority of cases for philanthropic or for commercial reasons?

3. If the object of purchasing *mui tsai* is in order to obtain cheap labour, what protection against abuse do these children enjoy?

4. Are people who profit by this system trustworthy judges of the desirability or otherwise of continuing the system?

5. Does not the continuance of the present system constitute racial discrimination of which the conveners of the meeting are declared opponents?

6. In reference to the question of ill-treatment, is it expected that those who offend in this respect will give evidence at the meeting?

The Honourable Mr. Pollock's questions are:—

1. Has the person who purchases a *mui tsai* absolute dominion over her? For example, has he the right to order her

3. Is not the *mui tsai* system sometimes used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of their becoming prostitutes?

4. Cannot the purchaser of a *mui tsai* sell her to somebody else? If he wants to sell her, has the parent or any other person who originally sold her the right to be consulted with reference to such a sale?

5. What are the rights of the parent or other person who originally sold the *mui tsai* as to redeeming such *mui tsai*, i.e., buying her back

(a) from the person to whom he originally sold her,

(b) from the person to whom she was re-sold?

The above Questions, if fully answered, will, I think enable each one of us to judge for himself

(i) The real status of a *mui tsai*, and

(ii) Whether the *mui tsai* system ought to be continued

(a) at all, or

(b) in its present form in a British Colony.

By way of elucidating the above questions, I will first give you the views which I have both before and quite recently gathered from various sources, and also tell you what I have personally seen and heard of, before asking you to express your own views and tell me what you have yourselves seen and heard of. As the views, which I am going to give, cover almost every point raised in the questions, I don't think that I need deal with them set by set, but I will more or less keep to the order in which they have been put. In doing so, I may have to repeat some of the remarks I have already made, in order to make matters clear.

There are two distinct classes of people who buy young girls and keep them: one class buy and keep servant-girls for domestic service, and the other for prostitution. The two should not be mixed up. Those who buy and keep young girls for domestic service are of the respectable class, who would not have their good name stained by such a designation as "brothel-keepers" (a nickname for brothel-keepers the daughters of many of whom are prostitutes), and be subjected to extortions by the official underlings and local tyrants, without whose connivance and protection, their trade cannot be carried on quietly, for the buying of young girls to be brought up for prostitution is punishable by law. Young girls sold for domestic service cannot be made to prostitute themselves without their own consent and that of their parents. Their purchasers, guilty of the offence liable to pay heavy damages in addition to the punishment provided by law, and to return the girls to their parents without compensation. Those who buy and keep girls for prostitution generally make special arrangements with the girls' parents and pay higher prices for them, and in some cases they pretend to buy for adoption; hence there are different forms of documents, namely, "Presentation," "Perpetuity," and "Adoption."

2. and 3. There are now no slaves in China, and if there are still a few, they are not recognized as such, or it is rather because they find it pays them better to remain with their old owners as servants than they have not left. Girls have never been counted as slaves. They are generally bought very young. People do not like to buy big girls because they are difficult to control and after a few years' service, they will have to be married off. When the girls are too young to look after themselves, the masters' amahs and, in some cases, the masters' wives and daughters have to dress them and keep them clean until they become old enough to work. Their parents are allowed to come and see them periodically, and when they come, they are, as a rule, provided with board and lodging and in many cases paid their travelling expenses by the girls' masters. In the case of rich families, the girls' parents not infrequently obtain gifts of money and old clothing. One's own clansmen's daughters are often taken over to be servant-girls. Girls cannot be married as wives or concubines to men of the same clan. The administration of domestic service is, in every case, in the hands of the mistress. Should a man take a fancy to his servant-girl, he must first obtain his wife's consent and then that of the girl herself and her parents, before he can make her a concubine. If he carries on secretly with the girl, although the latter is a consenting party, he will have to answer to his wife, when and if she finds him out. It is the same in the case of his concubine's servant-girl. There is yet a greater source of danger to a man who has seduced his servant-girl. If the girl is eventually married out of his family, and her husband finds that she is not chaste and if she makes a confession, then her old master will not only be regarded with scorn by his relatives and friends and cursed by his wife or concubine, as the case may be, but will also be subjected to blackmailing by the girl's husband and parents. There have been cases in which men in high social positions, who have made their servant-girls their concubines without the knowledge and consent of their wives, but in such cases the girls' parents were bribed and separate establishments provided for the girls and their children were, in after days, recognized as legal heirs. Other cases have occurred, in which, after having made the girls concubines, the wives whose consent had not previously been obtained made things so hot for the men, that they had to pay the girls large sums of money and send them secretly back to their parents, giving them a free hand as to whether they should bide their time or marry other men as they might please. In the case of the girls kept by concubines, similar formalities have to be gone through. Cases have also been heard of, in which the girls who were formally made concubines became favourites, who to the wife and the senior concubines were relegated to second places. This is one of the instances of what the Chinese commonly call alighting the wife to please the concubine, and such offence is punishable by law. No cases have ever come to light, in which the masters had a free hand to do what they liked with their servant-girls.

(Continued on page 4.)

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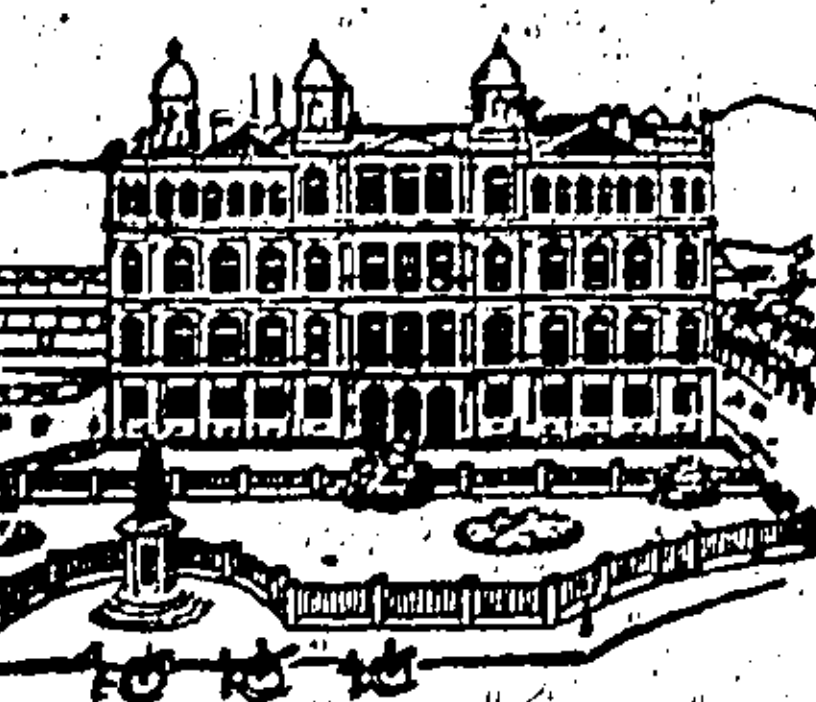
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THE "MUI TSAI" QUESTION.

(Continued from page 3.)

1. The Chinese Government has not up to now enacted any law to prohibit the system of *mui tai*. At the commencement of the Republic, the Commissioner of Police of Canton attempted to do so. He compelled most of those families who kept *mui tai* to give them up, and he had quite a large number of them lodged in a building specially maintained for the purpose. Before long, however, he had to ask the families concerned to take back the girls, because the latter, while in the care of the Commissioner, clamoured for the same kind of clothing and food, which they used to enjoy in their former homes, and those who were old enough either wanted him to procure for them suitable husbands or begged to be allowed to go out to hunt for husbands. For the younger ones, he had to employ amahs to look after them. In short, he was pestered with so great a variety of requests by the girls, and worried so often by the poor who volunteered to hand their daughters over to him to be brought up that he became disgusted, and gave the system up. It was also suggested by some reformers that both the concubine and servant-girl systems should be abolished, but that suggestion was not adopted owing to its impracticability.

2. Girls sold to the wealthy families are as a rule well off, doing very little work; of those sold to the middle-class some have to work fairly hard, and others have light work, though not so well off as those sold to the wealthy families. It is more or less a question of luck. In the wealthy families, the girls act as companions to their masters' children, wait on their mistresses, go on errands, do a little sewing, when they have learned it, and attend to the wants of female visitors when required. In the families of the middle class they have to help in cooking, sewing, washing, cleaning and sweeping, carrying light loads, marketing and such general work as an ordinary man's own daughter would have to do, were they with their parents; and they are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents, they would not be sure of either. The percentage of cases in which the mistresses are exacting, bad-tempered or cruel-hearted in treating their servant-girls is infinitesimal. These women would treat their own daughters no better, if their daughters were as naughty, lazy and disobedient as some of the servant-girls are. It is not of rare occurrence that the parents of girls, who are naughty, disobedient and with bad habits are asked to take them back by paying back what they could, or failing that, to consent to their being transferred to some other families who would not mind having them. Except in cases, in which the girls have been sold in perpetuity (and these are comparatively few in the province of Kwongtung, whence the majority of the Chinese in this Colony come) the girls' parents are in constant touch with them, and the masters or mistresses are bound to let the girls inform them on their periodical visits of the nature of the work they are required to do, and how they are treated. The girls' parents can redeem them whenever they can afford to do so, and they are often urged to do so by their daughters or to find another good family to take them over, if they feel that they are ill-treated. The parents have also some voice in the marriage of their daughters. In many cases in the past, when no suitable husbands could be found for their daughters, they were asked to take them back to marry them on payment of a sum mutually agreed upon. The masters generally check any harsh treatment of the girls by their wives or concubines, as they care too much for their good names to allow their women folk to go beyond certain limits. Whenever a girl is badly treated, the other servants and the neighbours are bound to know of it, and in no few cases has she taken upon herself to leave her mistress's house. Whenever there is proof of cruelty even in the treatment of one's own children, the Chinese public seldom let things rest without making a noise. Cruelty, when reported, is investigated and punished by the local authorities. Many girls who had learned hair-dressing, sewing and other useful crafts refused to be married and bargained with their mistresses to remain in their service for one or two years longer either with or without pay and after the expiration of the period, went to work outside or continued the employment of their mistresses at the same rate of wages as they could earn outside. In short a servant-girl generally works off her pledge in about eight or ten years. While in the service of her purchaser, in addition to her food, clothing, medical attendance and other sundry articles which a girl requires, she participates in the tips usually given to the servants by the purchaser's friends and relatives. In not a few cases, a servant-girl has accumulated fairly substantial savings in this way. Besides she has ornaments given to her by her mistress for good conduct and faithful service. Sometimes the reward takes the form of free release.

3. No well-to-do people would sell their daughters to be *mui tai*. Those who do have either been reduced to straitened circumstances or driven from place to place by want of work or by famine. In some instances, to sell a daughter in her tender age is to save her life, and at the same time to enable one to tide over bad times, or to prevent the other children of the family from being starved to death. And many a daughter has been sold to defray burial expenses and to pay the fines and other levies made by the officials. For such purposes, even many of the younger sons have been sold. Some cannot be redeemed, because they are bought for adoption, but girls can, even if they have been resold. Girls are generally bought at ages ranging from 4 to 13. They can not be expected to do beyond odd jobs and ends, until they are between the ages of 10 and 12. Their actual period of service is between 12 and 18. From 12 they begin to assert their rights and steps must necessarily be taken to marry them or other arrangements made with

them. The prices paid for a girl vary between \$10 and \$15 for every year of her age, i.e., for a girl 4 years old \$40 or \$50 and so on. In the famine-stricken districts, the prices are lower. In the last famine in North China, there were so many boys and girls dying of starvation that their parents begged to have them taken off their hands for practically nothing. But this was exceptional, and we are not dealing with particular incidents. Should a girl die at whatever age after the sale, the purchaser must pay her burial expenses, and has no right to demand the refund of the purchase money or claim compensation for whatever money spent on her maintenance up to the time of her death. From 4 to 12, the costs of a servant-girl's food, clothing, doctors' fees and periodical board and lodging and travelling expenses for her parents have to be included in her bill, and she does not begin to be really useful until 12 or 13. When she is married sometime between 15 to 20, 30 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the wedding price has to be spent on her outfit, in addition to the tips she has saved and the ornaments given her, which must be handed over to her. A girl brought up in one's family with one's children, can be expected to know one's ways and habits better than a servant engaged by the month. Treated as a member of the family, a trained girl can be relied upon to take care of one's valuable things. There is a permanency of at least 5 to 10 years in a trained girl's service. In the case of a conscientious girl, she still keeps her relationship with the family to which she was brought up after her marriage, thus keeping up the ancient system of mutual help and mutual responsibility, particularly in the case of children's folk. On the girl's part, when young, she is safe from starvation and has the chance of learning to sew and read and acquire good habits, which, as a poor man's daughter, she has not. When grown up, she has the chance of marrying above her position as a poor man's daughter and when married into a good family, she has the means of benefiting her parents and her brothers, if she has any. Many servant-girls have been married into good families and have been the means of lifting up their parents and brothers. In some villages, many girls are killed, when born, if no one can be found to take them over. Also in every district, when a poor man cannot earn enough to keep all the mouths of his family going, he is compelled to get rid of his children or even his wife, and at the same time to leave his aged mother to public charity.

For philanthropic and commercial reasons, let conclusions be formed from the particulars gathered as above.

There remain a few minor points to be dealt with. Before the system of slaves was introduced, sons and nephews did servitor's work for their fathers, and daughters and nieces for their mothers and aunts. Speaking literally the juniors waited on their elders morning and evening, carrying out their orders and performing every kind of menial labour, which the elders ordered them to perform, in addition to tilling their land and herding their cattle. They were not paid for their labour, and when their elders were displeased with them, they had to kneel down with canes on their backs and asked to be thrashed, and even when they were ordered to die, they had to. Whether justly treated or not, they had no remedy. After slaves were created, sons and daughters, nephews and nieces were gradually relieved of such burdens which were shifted on to the shoulders of the slaves. This system has died out and has, therefore, no bearing on what we are now discussing. But the word "slavery" which is employed by our English friends in connection with the *mui tai* system calls for some explanation. As I said before, when interviewed by their newspaper reporters, its meaning depends very much on how it is interpreted. According to our point of view, what a father does on accumulating wealth and leaving it to his children is slavery. He labours hard to earn money for his children to enable them to live in comfort, while he has to put up with all sorts of difficulties and worries. Hence our sons are humorously called masters and ourselves slaves. In the same way I may be called your slave because I labour for you and what I am doing may be called slavery. (Laughter and applause.)

No *mui tai* or servants do harder work and get less reward than the wife of a farmer on the mainland of China. She gets up before day-light every morning, fetches water from the river or well, cooks meals, cuts grass or trees for fuel on the hill side, helps in tilling and cultivating land, mends old clothing, lends and feeds her children, rears fowl and pigs, waits on her husband's mother, weaves cloth and makes threads, if she knows how, washes clothing and pounds rice, besides many other household jobs. In short she works unceasingly from day-light until far into the night; day in and day out, she toils the same. Even when her son has grown up and built up a family of his own, her labour does not cease, having then to help her daughter-in-law in all she does. Her food and clothing are of the cheapest kind and often when her good man happens to be in a temper, she would be scolded and beaten. Women of her class abound in every village and the *mui tai* are drafted from the ranks of their daughters. As the mothers have to struggle so hard to keep life going, it can well be imagined what miseries the daughters have to put up with.

Talking of racial discrimination which the continuance of the *mui tai* system is said to constitute, I am not sure what is really meant by it. If it is meant that the system being a Chinese system, it allowed to remain, the Chinese would remain Chinese and the British-British would only say, and I think you will not disagree with me, that its abolition will not aid in the same habits and thoughts. There can

not be more prominent discrimination than what is now already in existence, namely:—

The Chinese Ordinance: a Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, reserved residential areas for Europeans; Chinese offenders alone sentenced to stocks and flogging, etc. But this question should not be dragged into to-day's discussion, and I would not have mentioned it but for the amusing reference to the matter of racial discrimination by the *Daily Press*.

I see before me many of you who do not know *mui tai*, so that it cannot be said that the opinions which will be expressed here all come from those who are benefited by the system. It is of no material importance to me whether the system will be abolished or not. What should be considered is how far will its abolition affect the welfare of the poor, and whether its abolition alone will improve the conditions of the girls and their parents. For instance, if the Hongkong Government were to adopt to-day the same measure as was adopted by the Commissioner of Police of Canton ten years ago, there would be handed over to the Government ten to fifteen thousand girls, some very young and some marriageable. Would or could the girls be taken care of by the public's expense, or would they be all returned to their parents? And suppose many of the girls refused either to be taken over by the Government, or to go back to their parents; would the Government go to the extreme of driving away all the families possessing such girls or compulsorily dragging the girls away and housing them elsewhere? If it was feared, in the case of the proposed establishment of an industrial school or reformatory in Hongkong for the poor Chinese boys who at present hawk in the street with out license and commit municipal and criminal offences, that the number would be increased by the uninterrupted inflow of children from the mainland, is it not to be feared that while the number of *mui tai* was reduced, the number of prostitutes would be increased? Foster-daughters and adopted daughters, as you are well aware, are the designations generally used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of prostitution by a special class of people. I have now laid bare all the circumstances which I have studied in relation to the subject and I will leave it to you to formulate your replies to the questions asked, and to make such suggestions as will tend effectively to prevent abuses, if abuses do exist to such an extent as require interference.

THE HON. MR. HO FOOK.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said:—This matter originated with an English lady, Mrs. Hazelwood, and her accusations form the materials for discussion at this meeting. It seems to me significant that none of the many officials of our Cadet Service, who have successively pursued the study of the Chinese language, manners and customs, in Canton, for long periods, have proposed the abolition or control of the *mui tai* system, if that system is fraught with such abuses as are alleged. To name a few, there were Sir Henry May and Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. A. W. Brewin and Mr. Cecil Clementi; there are Mr. G. McL. Messer, Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. S. B. C. Ross and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher. Surely, these men's experience and knowledge of the subject cannot be inferior to Mrs. Hazelwood's. There are six main questions before me, and I hope you will give us the benefit of your own unbiased opinions.

Taking the questions in order, Mr. Ho Fook said:—1.—Prostitutes are mostly recruited from young girls brought up for the purpose by a special class of women commonly known as "tortoise women." Unlike servant-girls, they are generally regarded as, or designated, "adopted daughters," and are not given menial work, so as to preserve their good looks and the softness of their skin, with a view to their earning a good income in due course. In some cases, people live upon the prostitution of their own daughters. It is, however, very rare that a servant girl is made to become a prostitute, for the owner is generally deterred by the law which prevails both in Hongkong and in China, prohibiting the sale of girls for the purpose of prostitution.

2.—There is a vast difference between a slave and servant girl. A slave remains such not only in his own person, but in the persons of his descendants, from generation to generation without cessation, while a servant-girl becomes absolutely free upon her marriage. The system of slavery was abolished in the T'ang Dynasty.

3.—The object of acquiring servant girls is mainly to provide domestic services. When and if the master takes a servant-girl as a concubine, as happens sometimes, it is generally done with the consent of the girl herself. Very few cases have been heard of where servant-girls have been resold after having been dishonoured by their masters, for Chinese women and girls highly value their good name and chastity. If such a thing happens, it is unlikely that the parents of the wronged girl will remain silent with folded arms.

4.—The system of *mui tai* has never been abolished in China. Some years ago, Chan King-wa, the Commissioner of Police at Canton, made an attempt towards that end, but eventually he had to drop the matter owing to the difficulties he encountered.

5.—In Hongkong, persons found guilty of ill-treating their servant-girls have, in the past, been invariably punished with imprisonment. When such children are guilty of naughtiness or disobedience, they are mildly chastised, and one cannot find any good reason for withholding such treatment in respect of servant-girls.

6.—Poverty being prevalent in China, many people with several children would find it difficult to feed all of them, and consequently would have to sell at least a daughter so that not only would there be one mouth less to feed, but the

girl so disposed of would be saved from cold and hunger. There are others who have to sell a daughter in order to obtain the wherewithal to establish a small business to keep the remaining members of the family from starvation. The abolition of the *mui tai* system may lead to child destruction by drowning, strangulation or other means. There are several thousands of servant-girls in Hongkong and proper measures must first be taken for their care before any law is introduced, if it were ever to be introduced—to abolish the system. Besides, no good would be achieved by any prohibitive measures in Hongkong if similar measures were not adopted in China. Registration of servant-girls would necessitate periodical domiciliary visits, which would inevitably cause trouble and annoyance to the people. Why cannot we Chinese take up the matter ourselves by forming a society, with a strong committee of management, for the purpose of enlightening and educating the masses in their duty towards their servant-girls, and securing power to prosecute in cases of cruel treatment of these girls? I venture to commend this suggestion to your consideration. (Applause.)

A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION.

The subsequent proceedings occupied about two and a half hours.

Mr. CHAN TONG YUKO said he kept no servant-girls in his household; it was not very profitable to do so, but many did in order to assist needy parents unable to support their offspring. It was not right, he declared, to denounce this system, as people of feeling would not be cruel to *mui tai*. Even parents had sometimes to chastise children for naughty behaviour. Careful investigation should be made into the system, for it was suppressed as he was convinced that instances of cruelty were not frequent. The Chinese should form an Association to improve the conditions of domestic servants.

Mr. PUN YAT KAI gave an instance of cruelty to a *mui tai*. Having spilt some salt fish in the kitchen through ignorance of her duties, a *mui tai*, he said, was forced by her master to kneel on the floor. Every time she moved she was whipped. In the painful position she had to remain at the whim of her master. Another girl brought back from market the upper part of a duck instead of the leg as ordered. For this she was forced to kneel on an inverted chair and hold above her head a basin of water. Everytime her hands trembled and the water slopped over she was beaten.

Mr. HO KOW TONG declared that the previous speaker was the man who should be punished for not having reported the matter to the police. This view was received with applause and it was not until the gentleman castigated had explained that the family lived in Fatsan that the meeting's desire to record its strong disapproval was expressed.

Mention of traffic in girls for sale abroad was made by a member of the audience whose remarks were not generally understood as they were made in a country dialect. Some people bought girls to keep children company, according to Mr. Chang Wan Shan, who demanded to know why rich men, who could afford to pay all the *emphyis* they wanted, should buy girls, unless they wished to assist needy parents. Many persons did not employ amahs because they were not always honest. A *mui tai* on the other hand was a member of the household. Poor countrymen brought their children here and sold them to save them from starvation. Only rich men could afford to buy children. He would suggest that instead of the present system under which a girl did not regain her freedom until marriage, arrangements should be made whereby the contract respecting a *mui tai* could be converted into a mortgage and be redeemable by the parents after a certain period.

Speaking against the *mui tai* system, Mr. YING SIU CHEN declared that in some cases girls bought as servant-girls were brought up for prostitution. Some bad masters, even, sold them to brothels to become prostitutes. The majority of *mui tai* were not educated. Should they be guilty of misconduct they then lost all hope of marriage. In any event it was impossible for a servant girl fully to regain her freedom as marriage made her subject to the whims of her new husband. Discussing the question whether or not servant girls were brought up for the pleasure of their masters, the speaker asserted that if a master did not take the girl as his own concubine he sometimes gave her to a friend for the same purpose. Slaves and servant-girls now were quite different from those of former times when they were taken because their parents had committed crime. If a girl were ill-treated she had only to go to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and make a complaint. Giving several instances to illustrate his assertion, the speaker declared that servant-girls could be ill-treated. "Obeying my orders," he said, "I can make her lose all her freedom. I can make her work at all hours of the day and night. I can make her fan me—do anything I like. The prostitute has a worse name than the servant-girls but the prostitute lives in better circumstances." Where a servant-girl was presented to another master as a concubine she had a very unhappy time, continued the speaker, if the principal wife was annoyed at the addition to the family. In some cases girls were given education at the expense of their masters, but this was very infrequent. In other cases girls were bought ostensibly for adoption but were soon treated as servant-girls. In this century such a practice should not exist. (Applause.) Those members of the meeting attempting to defend the practice would fail. If they did not fail now then they would fail some day.

(Continued on page 5.)

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THE "MUI TSAI" QUESTION.

(Continued from page 4.)

Regarding the statement that children were bought in order to relieve needy parents of a burden, the speaker expressed the opinion that the real intention was to make them servant-girls subject to the absolute will of their masters. The purchase of children was not the way. After several more speakers had addressed the meeting for and against the custom, the CHAIRMAN suppressed the question. The CHAIRMAN declared that if the mui tsai system would also have to be suppressed in order to secure equality, he denied, by way of reply to a previous speaker, that the agitation for abolition originated with Hongkong Europeans, and attributed it to Mrs. Hazlewood.

It was pointed out that there were many humane people who reported ill-treatment to the local authorities who were very accessible. One member of the audience declared that it was futile to ask, as one of the questions before the meeting did—whether servant-girls were brought up to become prostitutes as the masters concerned were not likely to admit that. Was it right to kidnap, was it right to sell girls? he demanded, adding "Of course not. If people did not do it, there would be no need for a law."

Yet another speaker declared that the question was whether the keeping of servant-girls was beneficial or harmful to the Chinese. If harmful they should to their best to do away with it. There were good points in the system, but most of the speakers had dwelt on the bad ones. Personally he favoured the system because he felt the good outweighed the evil.

In vehement defence of the system, a speaker, who addressed the meeting with great animation and much gesticulation, declared that they could not stop people from giving birth to children and demanded to know, "Do you suggest drowning them or killing them?"

Could they guarantee to keep all the servant girls if the present system were abolished? In answer to an interruption he declared that no one, the Government included, could stop him from saying what he thought.

A number of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. pointed out that the British Government had voted £20,000,000 towards freeing the black slaves in America.

ARE YOU— AN INTELLIGENT BRITON— CONTENT TO BE A POLITICAL CIPHER?

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN then put the questions before the meeting. By show of hands the assembly declared, unanimously, that

- (1) servant girls are not brought up for prostitution;
- (2) servant girls are not slaves; unanimously, that
- (3) servant girls are not kept for sexual purposes by their masters; with eight dissentients, that
- (4) the Chinese Government has passed no law to abolish the practice; and, with one dissentient, that
- (5) owners cannot ill-treat them as they please.

In putting the resolutions, the CHAIRMAN interspersed two or three lengthy speeches and became involved in argument with some members of the audience.

After another half-hour of desultory discussion a further resolution was put, and carried unanimously, to the effect that steps be taken to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to mui tsai, on the lines of the society recently established, at the instance of the European community, for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The proceedings then terminated and the audience for the evening theatrical performance began to assemble. To assist destitute parents. The way to do that was to establish homes and form a relief association for the sole purpose of lending money to the needy. This was the radical solution of the problem. In conclusion he hoped the Chairman would take a broad view of the matter and take steps to restrict the system—it was a practice that should not exist. (Applause.)

Several subsequent speakers made reference to principles of humanity, urging that the system should be abolished if ill-treatment were proved. One speaker condemned the system and asked the Chairman to have the matter raised in the Legislative Council so that it might be completely suppressed. Another speaker said most of the prostitutes were originally mui tsai.

Among the passengers on board the P. & O. Kashmir, which arrived here yesterday, was Captain Harold E. Sullivan, D.S.O., the new Captain of the light cruiser Curlew. This command is vacant by the preference of Captain W. M. James, C.B., to the command of the cruiser Hawkins, Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, on the station. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., to whom he has become flag-Captain and Chief of Staff. Captain Sullivan, up to the time he left England, had been studying at the War College, to which he was appointed on March 7th. Promoted in June, 1917, he was serving at the armistice in command of the depot ship Woolwich, and in command of the destroyer flotilla attached to her. At the battle of Jutland he was second-in-command of the 11th flotilla, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his very able handling of his half-flotilla both in the daytime and at night.

RENT ACT CASE.

FIRST UNDER NEW ORDINANCE.

Mr. Justice Wood delivered judgment on Saturday in the case in which Lam Yuk claimed possession of the ground floor of No. 331, Queen's Road West, occupied by the Fuk Ming firm (Huang Chan-tung, managing partner), electrical and gas fitters. This was the first case to come up since the passing of the new Rents Bill. It was claimed by Mr. F. X. D'Almada, who appeared for plaintiff, that a month's notice to quit was given on May 31st, long before the Ordinance came into force. For the defendants it was stated that the premises were used as a dwelling, but Mr. D'Almada contended that the floor was let as business premises.

His Honour, in the course of his judgment, said that in this case the tenants were tenants of a shop occupying the ground floor of 331, Queen's Road West. The shop was sub-divided between two trades—the trade of selling electrical fittings and the trade of barber. The woman who had attended to represent the tenant firm in this Court was a principal of both firms. He found that the landlord gave the tenant due notice to quit which expired on the 28th day of the Chinese fifth moon. The tenancy was a monthly tenancy for the months of the Chinese year and the rent was payable monthly. For the landlord Mr. F. X. D'Almada had claimed that the tenant had brought himself within sub-section 1, sub-section b of section 3 of the Rents Ordinance on two grounds. First that the tenant had failed to tender the rent due in respect of the fifth moon of his tenancy on due date; secondly, that the tenant failed to vacate the premises after the expiration of the notice to quit in accordance with the terms of his tenancy. As to the first ground His Honour found as a fact that the tenant offered the rent due in respect of the fifth moon to the landlord's agent on the fourth day after it became due.

The second contention that the tenant was bound by the terms of his tenancy to vacate on the expiry of his notice was in His Honour's opinion sound, and on that ground the landlord was entitled to an order for ejectment to be made. "But this," His Honour said in conclusion "does not end the matter. In section 4, sub-section 3 of the Ordinance, a very wide discretion is given to the Court in these proceedings to make any order as between landlord and tenant that may seem at the time equitable. I have not, therefore, only to see whether the landlord is legally entitled to the order claimed, but I have further to consider whether in equity the tenant should be ejected from these premises. In considering this I have to notice that the subject of the Ordinance is to protect residents of premises from being turned out of their habitations. It is not to protect firms and trading concerns from eviction from premises occupied for the purpose of trade. The tenants in these proceedings can claim the protection of the Ordinance only in so far as they have used the premises concerned for habitation and not in any way by reason of the fact that they have used the premises for trade." His Honour said that the tenant in the case before the Court was the tenant also of a house at 333, Queen's Road West, second floor. It is clear, therefore, that the tenant had no difficulty in finding residential premises. The barbers' assistants, who actually occupied the other premises, had found rooms elsewhere. His Honour, therefore, did not propose to interfere with the operation of the law. An order for ejectment was made with costs.

THE LOST CORD.

AN OLD, OLD SONG.

ALLEGED HARBOUR PILFERAGE.

When the local representatives of the P. & O. Company received a report that at 4 a.m. one morning the crew of the No. 7 lighter was awakened to find a fire new rope, worth \$100, being paid out on to a sampan and that, after a struggle, the crew captured the marauders and took them to the police station, it seemed a simple thing to come before the Magistrate, draw attention to the pilferage evil, and get a severe sentence imposed as a warning to others.

Yet that apparently simple case has been before Mr. Orme four times and is not finished yet. First of all, the first of the three defendants told a story of an assault by the lightermen who, on being threatened with a charge, put the rope on the sampan and charged the occupants with theft.

At the next hearing, Mr. A. E. Hall, who represented the defendants, abandoned that story (which his client had told when not legally represented) and said that the true facts were that the lightermen were all concerned in an attempt to rob the P. & O. Company of something much more valuable than a rope—the silk and tea with which the lighter was heavily laden. There was a mysterious coxswain involved in the story; he was known as "the man with the long beard," but he gave evidence clean-shaven. The lightermen were supposed to be in debt to the defendants and told the creditors that if they came to the lighter on a certain night they could have repayment. It was suggested that the Chinese word used might mean either repayment in money or in kind and the defendants inferred that they expected to be paid in kind, probably with generous interest—out of the P. & O. Company's stores!

At the fourth hearing the principal defendant, who claimed to be a shopkeeper, had disappeared, and Mr. G. N. Tinson, who represented the P. & O. Company, deposed that his application for increased bail had not been granted. The case was further adjourned and a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant was issued.

BLOOD FLOWS FREELY.

WATCHMEN AND WORKERS AT WHAMPOA DOCK.

Difficulties of maintaining discipline in a dockyard led to two copper-smiths being summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, for assaulting two watchmen in the employ of the Hongkong, Kowloon, and Whampoa Dock Company.

Mr. Turner said he was instructed by the Dock Company to appear on behalf of the complainants as the Company regarded the case as a serious one.

Mr. Leo d'Almada: I had instructions to take out a cross-summons but the case is such a trivial one I have not thought it necessary.

The Magistrate: Apparently the Dock Company do not regard it so lightly.

Mr. Turner related that one of the complainants was going on his rounds—his duties being to see that the men got on with their work and that there was no pilfering—when he observed one of the defendants asleep and the other smoking. They were lying sheltered from the sun beneath a ship in course of construction. As copper-smiths, they should have been inside the ship, working on the keel.

The sleeping man was awakened and asked his name and number; he refused to give it and the watchman proceeded to take him before the head watchman.

The man struck the watchman, who blew his whistle for assistance. The second complainant came to help, and the second defendant took a hand in support of the "other" side. It was alleged that both the defendants struck both the complainants; they were taken, eventually, to the round-house.

Mr. A. R. Kinross, shipbuilder at the Whampoa Dock, said that last Wednesday afternoon he heard a whistle blown and saw a crowd of Chinese coming from a ship in course of construction. The dock watchman was struggling with the taller defendant (the second). In the melee the watchman had lost his shoe and his toe and he was bleeding from the mouth. The second defendant had the watchman's whistle.

The Magistrate: "A whistle"—you don't know that it was the watchman's. Mr. Kinross: No, that's true. The first defendant was going quietly with another watchman. Everyone was telling the other man to go quietly.

The Magistrate: I gather the second defendant was struggling violently? Mr. Kinross: Oh! very. I saw the watchman would not be able to handle him so I twisted the man's arm behind his back and assisted the watchman. After that he struggled no more. Mr. Kinross added that the Company was having constant trouble with men who would get beneath this ship and jazz their time away.

Mr. d'Almada: You thought they had had a scrap between them?

Mr. Kinross: I was sure of it; blood was flowing.

The defendants told you they were hurt themselves?—No, they did not. It would be part of the duties of the watchman, if he saw anyone sleeping, to wake them up with a stick?—Yes.

He could strike them?—No, they are not allowed to ill-use the men, but one has to use a stick sometimes. The men violently would you say any they were entitled to hit back?—I would not like to decide that; I would rather leave that to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate: Is not that a matter for the Court rather than for the witnesses? The case was adjourned.

SENSATION IN SHANGHAI

LEGAL CIRCLES.

AMERICAN LAWYER CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Something in the nature of a sensation was created recently, when it became known that Mr. W. S. Fleming, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan had been arrested following the filing of an information in the American Court alleging criminal libel against Mr. Fleming.

The complaint alleged that Mr. Fleming wilfully, maliciously and unlawfully contrived to injure, aggrieve, vilify, scandalize and defame the reputation of Mr. Sterling Fessenden, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb, and to bring him into contempt and hatred.

The charge is said to arise out of statements made in the course of correspondence between Mr. Fleming and Mr. E. W. Wilson in the course of which, in a letter said to be dated February 9th, Mr. Fleming is alleged to have written as follows:

"I have a long story to tell you some day as to the reason why these unfair methods have been introduced by the members of the firm of Fessenden and I can tell you in confidence now that since they have done these things, I have come into possession of evidence that will not only discredit them but ruin their names in the community. They realize this now and are trying to make complete retraction of what they have said and done in this matter."

Mr. Fleming appeared in the U.S. Court on July 23rd, when Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Commissioner, fixed bail in the sum of \$1,000 which was immediately forthcoming. —N.C. Daily News.

Mr. Leo Podolsky the distinguished Russian pianist who, with Mdlle. Mirova, gave a number of highly appreciated concerts in Hongkong some time ago, writes us from Manila, some time ago, that he is revisiting Hongkong soon on his way to India. Meanwhile, Mr. Podolsky is having a successful tour in the Philippines, while Miss Mirova is resting in Japan.

"A PALPABLE FAKE."

\$10 CONVERTED INTO \$500.

Mr. A. E. Hall, on Saturday, defended a Chinese charged with unlawful possession of a forged \$500 note.

Sub-inspector Murphy intimated that the police could not complete their case without an adjournment; the note had been through many hands and several witnesses had still to be sought.

Mr. C. F. Moffat, cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, entered the witness box and was asked by the Magistrate (Mr. Lindell) to examine the note. "A fake, is it?" asked the Magistrate.

"A very palpable fake," replied Mr. Moffat. "The note is a genuine \$10 note of the Chartered Bank, Shanghai, and it has been altered to \$500."

The Magistrate: It looks a little like a \$500 note.

Mr. Moffat: Yes, but I cannot understand anybody being deceived by it who looked at it at all.

The Magistrate: Not even a Chinese?

Mr. Moffat: No one who knew English could possibly be deceived by it.

The Magistrate: The word "ten" appears on it?

Mr. Moffat: Yes, on the front, back and four corners.

Sub-inspector Murphy: The defendant claims to have been deceived by it himself.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

A League match was played on Saturday, the 30th July, between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Police Recreation Club which resulted in a win for the former.

Appended are the scores:—

NO. 1 RINK.		P.R.C.	
P. W. Ramsay.	McLennan.	S. Reid.	
E. E. Nicholls.	Mace.		
J. Gibson.	A. Clarke.		
J. M. Jack.	(Skip)	(Skip)	21
NO. 2 RINK.		K.C.C.	
R. C. Hunter.	Henderson.		
F. Horridge.	McWaters.		
J. P. Robinson.	Davitt.		
A. G. Pile.	W. Gerrard.		
(Skip)	(Skip)		16
NO. 3 RINK.		K.C.C.	
H. E. Stevens.	Kelly.		
J. Hyde.	Nicoll.		
J. Stalker.	Knight.		
J. McMurtrie.	J. Clarke.		
(Skip)	(Skip)		8

INTERPORT POLO MATCH.

The Shanghai Polo Club have accepted the challenge of the Hongkong Polo Club to play them for the Kewick Cup. This match will take place at Hongkong on the first Saturday in October.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANOTHER GOOD CONCERT.

A very pleasant evening was provided for a great many people in the grounds of Kowloon Cricket Club, on Saturday, when another *ad fresco* concert took place. The programme was even more varied than the previous one and contained several contributions of high merit; the evening was delightful and not too hot, and the size of the audience encouraged the promoters to believe that their efforts to organize entertainment—no easy task, by the way—are thoroughly appreciated. Folks were asking indeed, why the Hongkong Cricket Club should not do something of the same kind in Victoria.

Mrs. H. A. Jones charmed the audience with her soprano solos and had to respond to two encores. She is a very accomplished singer and we may hope will sing at the City Hall during next winter. She would be heard to still greater advantage within four walls. A word of praise is due to Mr. H. A. Jones for his sympathetic accompaniments. Miss W. Robinson and Mr. J. Edwards also assisted in that direction.

Mr. Clifford Edgcombe was in very good voice and, accompanied by Mr. Jones, gave a very successful rendering of an old favourite, "Thora." An encore, "Long Live the King" was also given in fine style.

Miss L. Prickett sang very sweetly, and Mr. E. T. Crocker sang twice with great acceptance. "The Reports," in cross talk and patter, proved very amusing comedians and "Miss Burnett" failed to conceal the identity of a genial personage who had a good deal to do with the arrangement of the programme.

A very enjoyable item was an instrumental trio by the Misses V. R. and R. Young. The violin was admirably played, with excellent technique; the cello in the fugue could have been a little louder. L/Cpl. F. Bull showed himself an accomplished executant on the cornet, and the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment, under Mr. J. W. Eaton, contributed largely to the enjoyment of the evening. They should not have reserved their very best piece, "The Post Horn" to the last, when every one was going out. But then, they would probably rejoice having stayed so long folks might want to the end. They certainly would have been well repaid had they done so.

COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., held last week, it was decided to recommend an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on 10,000 preference shares and Tls. 1.25 per share on 20,000 ordinary shares.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S GREAT CLEARANCE

SALE

FOR

ONE WEEK ONLY

JULY 30th to AUGUST 6th.

EVERYTHING AT THIS SALE

IS OF LANE, CRAWFORD'S

WELL-KNOWN QUALITY.

A QUALITY THAT ENSURES

SATISFACTION.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

RELIABLE ENGLISH MAKERS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLLARD

AND

COLLARD

PIANOS

UPRIGHTS & GRANDS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A ANDERSON'S

[84]

Powell

TELEPHONE 346.

OUR ANNUAL

CASH SALE

Commences on

TUESDAY, AUG. 2nd.

BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' SHOES SPECIALLY REDUCED.

[87]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

We have This Day transferred the Agency of the **NEW-CHINESE UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.**, to Messrs. **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.** Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1259

NOTICE

We have This Day transferred the Agency of the **LANEASHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.** to Messrs. **T. E. GRIFITHS, LTD.** **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.** Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1260

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

We have to give notice that we have been appointed **AGENTS** for the above Company as from 1st August, 1921, and are prepared to take **FIRE RISKS** at Current Rates. **W. R. LONLEY & CO.,** Hongkong, July 29th, 1921. 1261

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 400,000 FULLY-PAYED BONUS SHARES.

THE issue of 400,000 Fully-paid Bonus Shares (which was authorized at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th January, 1921) at the rate of two fully-paid new Shares in respect of every five Shares held, has now been allotted.

Applications from Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will be received at the Tientsin Office of the Railway Mining Administration. Applications must be made in person or through a Banker or other duly authorized Agent and must be accompanied by the Warrants to Bearer, in respect of which the Application is made, with Coupon No. 18 to 20 intact. These Coupons must not be detached. Applications through the Post cannot be dealt with.

W. S. NATHAN,
Agent & General Manager.
[1262]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. S. Co.'s Steamer
"KASHMIR"

Arrived Hongkong, on July 31st, 1921.

From LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 31st, 1921. [1264]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ELLICIA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th July.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 15th Aug. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Aug. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.** Agents.
Hongkong, July 30th, 1921. [1265]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOLTON CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th July.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 15th Aug. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Aug. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.** Agents.
Hongkong, July 30th, 1921. 1266

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

LYSON CO.

OWING to the death of Mr. CHUI CHUK YAT, Chief Manager of the above Firm, the only persons now authorized to Sign for the Firm are—
Mr. T. C. CHURK NAM, Sub-manager.
Mr. SID KAM, Secretary.
whose joint Signatures are necessary to all Documents or Transactions executed for and on behalf of the Firm. [1921]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely—
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 100,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization—such sum of \$1,000,000 distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus in as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. 1193

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
BOSS, CH, KI, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, ME, A, MM, 50.

WANTED.—Competent **STENOGRAPHER** with knowledge of English. Apply Box MN, c/o Daily Press office. 92

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small **FURNISHED FLAT** or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVISO MOTOR-CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, \$75. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office. 91

WANTED.—A competent **ENGLISH GOVERNESS** to superintend the bringing-up of three Children. Good salary to the right person. Apply—
Post Office Box No. 77. [1253]

TO LET
LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as Mody Godown).
Apply to—
LEE HYSAN & CO.
202, Queen's Road C. [1150]

TO LET.
GODOWN at Yau-mai.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. 1148

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on TUESDAY, August 2nd, to TUESDAY, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLIAMS,
Acting Secretary. [1197]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING per Share** on account of the year 1921 has been declared.

The **DIVIDEND** will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1921, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1921, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [1235]

G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **EXCELLENT LAND** at Shansui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term 24 years, less 3 days from 1st July, 1928.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.

Containing in Square Feet.

Annual Rental.

Upset Price.

1. 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 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SILESIAN CONTROVERSY:

LORD HARDING'S SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION.

IMPERIAL AIR SERVICES:

QUESTION OF THEIR COST.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S COMPLAINT:

EPISODE IN WASHINGTON.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SILESIAN PROBLEM.

LORD HARDING'S SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION.

LONDON, July 30th. Reuter learns that the Anglo-French situation is very much better. Various misunderstandings have been dispelled, and the Supreme Council will probably meet on August 4th after all.

Lord Harding saw M. Briand after the French Cabinet Council, and the position is now regarded in Paris as cleared up most satisfactorily.

MR. LLOYD'S GEORGE'S HOPES.

LONDON, July 30th. Mr. Lloyd George, unveiling a war memorial at Tbanne, said it was inconceivable that France and Britain should quarrel over the interpretation of the peace they had achieved at such a tremendous cost. There had been differences recently regarding the interpretation of a section of the Treaty, but plain speaking on both sides had had excellent results. They were now on the high road to an understanding. It was arranged that the Allies should meet in a few days when it was hoped that the vexed question would be finally settled.

Britain recognised, Mr. Lloyd George said, that France's greater sacrifices gave her a special claim for consideration, but he respectfully pointed out that France's apprehensions of danger were not to deflect her from calm judgment. The sole concern of the British Empire was the attainment of immediate peace. Its sole anxiety was lest the Allies by the unwise and harsh use of their power strengthen the roots of future conflict. Hence, the whole might of the British Empire to-day was thrown into the scales of peace as it was thrown into those of war in 1914.

TO PREVENT INSURRECTION.

PARIS, July 30th. As a result of an understanding between the British and the French Governments, instructions have been sent to General Le Rond that, pending the meeting of the Supreme Council, close cooperation between the Allied troops in Upper Silesia must be observed, with a view to preventing any attempt at insurrection, whether by Poles or Germans.

SUPREME COUNCIL AGENDA.

BRUSSELS, July 30th. Belgium will probably be represented at the next Supreme Council.

The Foreign Minister has asked M. Briand to include the famine in Russia and the Leipzig sentences in the agenda.

CORDIAL TONE OF BRITISH REPLY.

PARIS, July 31st. Lord Harding informed M. Briand that the British Government had readily agreed to M. Briand's proposals, and the British Ambassador in Berlin would join the French and the Italian Ambassadors, in a joint demarche, with a view to informing the German Government that it must in every way facilitate the passage of Allied troops through Germany, which the situation in Upper Silesia might necessitate any moment.

Lord Curzon has proposed August 8th as the date of the meeting of the Supreme Council, as the Italian Premier is unable to arrive in France earlier. Mr. Lloyd George would attend the Council, if the French Government so desired. The tone of the British reply is most cordial.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE.

LONDON, July 29th. Reuter learns that the Government, replying to France's Silesian note, entirely disposes of the charge that Britain has been seeking herself against France, thereby strengthening the attitude of Germany. The Note calls attention to what is described as the extraordinary action on the part of France in endeavouring to act independently of the Supreme Council in insisting upon the immediate despatch of reinforcements, which is not a possible basis on which to pursue future policy together. The Note says that no good purpose would be served by further discussion until Britain has a clear understanding of France's intentions.

It is declared that the Note was of a friendly character, pointing out that Britain is anxious to consider any means by which she can meet French views, but it emphasises that no danger threatens the French troops in Upper Silesia, hence reinforcements are not urgent.

The Note is conciliatory, but vigorously worded, and expresses surprise not only at the apparent intention of France to depart from the definite understanding that France will not take isolated action as regards matters of common Allied concern, but at the unusual and apparently unfriendly tone of the French communication of Wednesday. The Note concludes that, in view of the perplexity raised by the tone of the French note, Britain is bound to enquire for an explanation of French intentions, because until the matter has been cleared up it is difficult to see upon what basis Allied co-operation can continue.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

STORY OF AN INVITATION.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. A statement issued under Lord Northcliffe's authority says that, for reasons of which he is not aware, an invitation extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and attend a dinner there on July 28th was afterwards withdrawn.

The statement attributes the cancellation of the invitation to Lord Curzon. It is officially denied in London that Lord Curzon had in any way influenced the decision of Sir Auckland Geddes to cancel his function at the Embassy.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE MEETS AMERICAN LEADERS.

LATER. Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure, attended a dinner given by the wife of Mr. Maclean, proprietor of the Washington Post, at which Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Denby, Senator Fulk and General Pershing were among the guests.

DEPARTURE FOR MONTREAL. WASHINGTON, July 30th. Lord Northcliffe has left for New York en route for Montreal and Australia.

THE KING AND IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK TIMES' EXPLAINS INTERVIEW.

NEW YORK, July 30th. The New York Times, in an editorial note, says: "The interview with Mr. Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times, was written by a trustworthy reporter, who believes that his report of the interview is accurate, but Mr. Steed has since intimated that the interview contained matter that should not have been published. Mr. Steed had no opportunity to revise the interview. As reported in England in one of Lord Northcliffe's own papers, the interview was incorrectly attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself. Lord Northcliffe has not given to the New York Times, nor has the New York Times reported him as giving, any statement or conversation purported to be between King George and Mr. Lloyd George."

KING'S MESSAGE TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

LONDON, July 30th. His Majesty the King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has telegraphed to Lord Northcliffe that His Majesty is glad that Lord Northcliffe's message confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 29th. Mr. Lloyd George made a statement in the House of Commons with reference to an interview with Lord Northcliffe published in the New York Times, and reproduced in the Daily Mail, in which Lord Northcliffe was represented as saying that before starting for Ireland the King said to Mr. Lloyd George: "You must come to an agreement. This cannot go on. I cannot have my people killed in this manner." The interview also stated that it was the King who saw General Smuts and interested him in the Irish question.

After denouncing the interview as calculated to prejudice an Irish settlement, Mr. Lloyd George read a statement received from the King declaring that the statements in the interview were a complete fabrication. No such conversation took place, and no such remarks were made by His Majesty in his speech to the Northern Parliament. His Majesty had followed the invariable practice relating to such speeches.

The newspapers also published a statement from General Smuts, denying the statement regarding him.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE DENIES INTERVIEW.

LONDON, July 29th. Lord Northcliffe has telegraphed to the King's secretary denying having ascribed to His Majesty the words stated, and adding that he gave no such interview.

THE FINANCE BILL.

CHANCELLOR'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

LONDON, July 29th. In the House of Commons, on the third reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Mosely moved its rejection on the ground of the serious decline in revenue. Sir Donald Maclean condemned the Government's financial policy on the ground that the country is at present living on its capital, and accused the Government of reckless expenditure.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out that the foreign press glowingly eulogised the way Britain had dealt with her financial difficulties, and declared that the Exchequer and Customs receipts for the June quarter were remarkable. He indicated that there were more assets throughout the country than one realised. He was not going to express any sloppy optimism, but was not going to give way to despair. Sir Robert emphasised how well we had done as regards finances compared with other belligerent countries, adding that there were signs that trade was reviving, and that the duty of everyone was work and thrift.

THIRD READING.

The motion for the rejection of the Budget was defeated by 194 votes to 43, and the measure passed its third reading.

HAYRE DOCK YARD WORKERS

LOOK-OUT AS PROTEST AGAINST DEMANDS.

HAYRE, June 29th. A lock-out of dock workers has been proclaimed for August 1st, as a protest against the workmen's demands.

LATEST CABLES.

PASSPORT REFORM.

STEPS BY FRENCH AND BELGIAN GOVERNMENTS.

BRUSSELS, July 30th. The French and Belgian Governments have decided to abolish passports between the two countries.

AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN.

PLEA FOR PROPER OPPORTUNITY.

WASHINGTON, July 29th. In order to ensure fair treatment for American merchantmen, it is understood that the United States' Shipping Board's policy will be insistence on other nations giving proper opportunity for American ships if they wish to avoid retaliatory measures.

MAXIM GORKI'S APPEAL.

BERNE, July 30th. As a result of Gorki's appeal for help for disease and famine-stricken Russians, the International Union for the Relief of Children, whose headquarters are in Geneva, has begun the distribution of food and clothing. Moscow appeals for contributions.

ANARCHIST ACQUITTED.

MILAN, July 30th. The Court of Assize has acquitted the well-known anarchist Malatesta and some of his companions on a charge of fomenting an anarchist conspiracy in connection with the risings in Milan and elsewhere last year.

FRENCH TRAIN ROBBERY.

PARIS, July 30th. A man named Cherrier has been arrested, in connection with the recent robbery on the Paris-Marseilles express, after a struggle with the police in which two accomplices were killed and a police inspector seriously injured.

FLIGHT TO MONT BLANC.

CHAMONIX, July 30th. The airman Durafour landed in an aeroplane on the summit of Mont Blanc.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RESOLUTION BY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, July 31st. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee convened to decide the future plan of campaign, it is understood, has passed a resolution in favour of boycotting the visit of the Prince of Wales, also urging a complete boycott of foreign cloth on the lines suggested by Mr. Gandhi.

SIR GODFREY THOMAS CON-TRADICTS REPORT.

LONDON, July 30th. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince of Wales will not be able to stand the strain of his visit to India is absolutely unfounded, but the Prince of Wales will not accept any more private engagements until he has sailed for the East in October.

EXPENSES OF THE TOUR.

LONDON, July 30th. A supplementary estimate of £25,000 has been issued on account of the Prince of Wales' visit to India and the Far East. It is pointed out that certain expenses in connection with the voyage will be defrayed from the Navy Votes.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXPEDIENCY OF VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, July 29th. The newspapers are seriously discussing the wisdom of the Prince of Wales visiting India in the autumn, owing to the excessive strain which constant tours impose upon his health. The Daily Mirror declares that His Majesty alone must decide.

MAYFLOWER TERCENTENARY

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND CELEBRATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 29th. President Harding and family have sailed aboard the Presidential yacht Mayflower to attend the Plymouth Tercentenary celebrations on Monday.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S STORY.

MR. LIGGETT'S CHEQUERED CAREER.

NEW YORK, July 29th. The story of how the millionaire Mr. Liggett became reduced, in a few weeks, to a state of comparative poverty is contained in his statement, mentioned yesterday. He has been obliged to sell his stable of thoroughbreds and a fashionable mansion in Brookline, Boston, in order to supply further margins for his holding.

FRENCH STUDENTS FOR BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCIENCE RESEARCH.

PARIS, July 27th (delayed). Several scholarships named after the British scientist the late Sir William Ramsay have been instituted, enabling French students to pursue scientific research in British universities and to acquaint themselves with British methods of engineering and chemistry. -Havas.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN LOAN.

THROUGH AMSTERDAM FIRM.

BERLIN, July 31st. The Reichsbank has arranged a loan through the Amsterdam firm of Mendelssohn and Company, bringing the total credits obtained through this firm to 250 million gold marks.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. MEIGHEN'S IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, July 29th. Mr. Meighen is leaving for Canada to-morrow.

Interviewed by Reuter, he declared that the conference had reached decisions on those questions which concerned the Dominions most. He was returning satisfied with the trend of events generally, and the progress made. Although they all did not come with the same views, common objects were sought and common ground had been found. Mr. Meighen laid stress on the importance of not allowing the Disarmament Conference to fail, and declared that he was impressed with the fair disposition of British statesmen towards the Dominion Ministers, also with the spirit of unity and equality manifested in all discussions.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO GO TO AMERICA.

LONDON, July 31st. The Observer says that, with a view to the necessity of counter-acting attempts to mislead American opinion on the Irish situation, it will not be surprising if Mr. Lloyd George goes to America in the next few weeks.

The journal hopes that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Smuts will accompany him to participate in the preliminary conversations with President Harding as regards the Washington Conference.

DATE OF CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. The date of the Disarmament Conference has been discussed by Mr. Hughes, with Sir Auckland Geddes, Baron Shidehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires.

Great Britain favours a later date than November 11th. Japan is agreeable to the earliest time to which the other Powers agree, but feels that an early date will be disadvantageous owing to the distance and the time required to prepare and forward data.

Diplomatic circles understand that French officials prefer a date near the end of the year.

EARLIER CABLES.

NO SEPARATE PARLEYS.

WASHINGTON, July 29th. It is stated that the Government will reject any suggestion of holding separate parleys with any of the Powers invited to the Washington conference. It is understood that at least one Power suggested the advisability of such a partial conference.

NO PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 29th. In connection with the Washington Conference, Reuter learns that there is no longer any question of a preliminary conference in London.

FUNDING ALLIED DEBT.

ATTITUDE OF SENATE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, July 29th. A favourable report on the Administration's Bill authorising the Treasury to conduct negotiations for the funding of the Allied debt has been ordered by the Senate Finance Committee. The Bill carries the Committee amendment requiring the funding to be completed in five years.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

NO RESTRICTION ON OUTPUT AFTER TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 29th. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester has announced that after August 1st there will be no any restriction on the output of the mills spinning American cotton. Firms may work 48 hours weekly instead of 35.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

REPORTED SOVIET DECISION.

PARIS, July 29th. A message from Reval states that the Bolshevik Government has decided to release twenty-eight imprisoned Americans.

DEATH OF AN OLD FOCHOW RESIDENT.

The death took place on June 8th, at Haywards Heath, Sussex, of Mr. Thomas Jones, who was a resident for many years in Fochow, and was very popular and public-spirited. Mr. Jones was born in 1834, and early in life joined the Mercantile Marine, and was engaged in transport work during the Crimean War. After that he went to India and China. An old Fochow friend writes to the L. & O. Express, that "Tommy Jones," as he was affectionately known by all his friends, "was a little bit of a fellow, but there was a lot of good in him." He was in Russell & Co.'s office in Fochow in the early 'seventies, and some years afterwards he started as an exchange broker at Fochow, and did very well there. He managed to make quite a little fortune, and came home, where he got married, and started a steamship business, which was very successful at first, but afterwards did very badly. He then rejoined his old employers, the British India Co., in London, and continued with them until he became nearly blind, and had to give up all work.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE YAP CABLE.

WASHINGTON, July 29th. Referring to the proceedings of the International Communications Conference, Mr. Hughes said it was probable that the ex-German cable between Guam and Yap will be allocated to the United States.

U.S. TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. It is announced that Mr. Hughes has recommended, and President Harding has approved, the Government laying a trans-Pacific cable, if private enterprise is unwilling to undertake the task.

Mr. Hughes said that the Federal project should be deferred until it has been ascertained whether private companies would lay the cable. He pointed out that now there was only one cable between the United States and the Philippines, via Guam. Applications for licences to lay a new cable had been made by cable companies, but the plans were for connections to Japan, and were, therefore, subject to Japanese sanction.

LATEST CABLES.

LONGWOOD BOWL.

SHIMIDZU DEFEATED.

Boston, July 30th. R. M. Williams beat Shimidzu in the final of the Longwood Challenge Bowl.

HOLDERS RETAINS BOWL.

Boston, July 31st. Johnson (holder) has defeated Williams in the challenge round of the Longwood Lawn Tennis Bowl match 6-4, 3-3, 3-5.

AUSTRALIANS AT SWANSEA.

SOUTH WALES RECORD.

LONDON, July 30th. At Swansea, the weather was dull and the wicket "softish," but, before 7,000 spectators, South Wales made 213. The second wicket partnership between Riches (75) and Bates (79) realised 151—the highest score against Australians in the tour.

Australians took 5 wickets for 61.

The Australians had made 50 for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIANS V. ESSEX.

LONDON, July 29th. At Southend, in dull, windy and threatening weather, before a small attendance, Essex were dismissed in their second innings for 218. Hubert Ashton scored 90.

The Australians won by an innings and 88 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 29th. Surrey defeated Somerset by 10 wickets.

Glamorgan beat Worcestershire by an innings and 53 runs.

INTER-VARSITY CONTEST.

OXONIAN'S RECORD.

TRAVERS ISLAND (N.Y.), July 29th. In the inter-Varsity athletic meeting, Oxford and Cambridge versus Princeton and Cornell, each of the teams won five events, but the Englishmen, gaining six second places against the Americans' four, were adjudged the winners. Nokes (Oxford) won the hammer-throwing with 160 ft. 7 in.—an international inter-Varsity record.

DECISION REVERSED.

The inter-Varsity athletics committee has reversed the decision regarding the second places and declared the result a tie.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE.

LIMITATION OF SHIPOWNERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

ANTWERP, July 29th. The International Maritime Conference discussed to-day the question of the limitation of shipowners' responsibility and other legal questions relating to mortgages and prior claims on shipping property.

THE FAR EAST CABLE SERVICES.

The Postmaster-General says a Home paper, has written to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce admitting that the complaints of delay in the cable service with India and the Far East drew well founded. Magnetic storms practically stopped the operation of the cables between Suva and Aden from May 14th to 16th, causing a large accumulation of traffic on the Eastern Company's cables. Throughout May the Commercial Pacific Company's cable between Manila and Guam was interrupted, thus necessitating the diversion to the Eastern Company's cables of the whole of the traffic between the United States and the Far East.

The Guam cable has now been restored, and is taking the United States traffic with the Far East; and the Eastern Company is diverting the whole of its Australian and New Zealand traffic to the Imperial and Pacific cables, in order to afford relief to the service with India and the Far East. The company assures the Postmaster-General that it is doing its utmost to overcome the difficulties of the abnormal situation, and the "trials" that when the completed hand in the Red Sea is completed the present exceptional delays will cease.

SANITARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ-proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

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Ports of call:-Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 21st Aug

FOR JAPAN

Ports of call:-Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 9th Aug

For further particulars please apply to:-

K. SUZUKI, Manager

No. 5, Queen's Road Central

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON

NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" 20th Aug. (via Suez).

S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" 15th Sept. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone 2145.

Telegrams "Furnprince"

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, the 18th, August, 1931, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

For further particulars apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Hongkong, July 14th, 1931. (1191)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENAMOEY"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Aug. at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents

Hongkong, July 27th, 1931. (1247)

S.S. "CHEF MECANICIEN MAILHOT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, ANTWERP, HAVRE and LA PALICE in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 1st Aug. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th Aug. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Tuesday, the 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent

Hongkong, July 26th, 1931. (1239)

MIDNIGHT SPORT.

ILLUMINATED CRICKET AND FOOTBALL GROUNDS.

Will the future bring us football and cricket matches during the evenings and a midnight game of golf?

In a paper on The Use of Artificial Light as an Aid to Various Games and Sports, read to the Illuminating Engineering Society, says the *Daily News*, Mr. J. S. Dow said that the consumption of electricity necessary to light the area of a football ground would not appear excessive where there was ample revenue from gate-money.

A football being a relatively large object, and its motion slow, the actual technical requirements of the game as regards lighting did not seem very severe. Lamps would have to be mounted round the field, some 30 or 40 feet high, so as to leave the actual playing space clear, and also to avoid occasional impacts from the ball.

In the case of hockey, the smaller ball used and its more rapid motion would make lighting more difficult; but the facts that the ball travelled mainly on the ground and was white in colour made its movement more easily followed.

Among the cricket problems, said Mr. Dow, were the lighting of so large an area, and the necessity of some form of powerful local lighting over the wickets.

Adequate artificial lighting of the white batting screens placed in line with the pitch could doubtless be easily arranged; but the provision of switch illumination over the pitch for the benefit of batsman and bowler would present considerable difficulties.

In the case of golf links the aim would presumably be to provide moderately even illumination by well-screened lights over the fairway and higher local illumination over the putting green, bunkers, etc.

Mr. Dow added that he understood the lighting of a complete golf links had been seriously considered in the United States.

DANGER OF CHEWING GRASS.

GLAND PARASITES LURK IN THE BLADES.

Thousands of athletes are in the habit of chewing a blade of grass while playing games. It is a practice which they should at once discontinue, as it might lead to fatal results.

Mr. Harry Littlewort, the amateur international football player, has been receiving medical and surgical attention for four months past and has undergone two operations on a mysterious swelling in a gland. The growth shattered his health, and considerably reduced his weight, while he has undergone excruciating pain.

The second operation took place, recently, and was performed by a leading London specialist, who, after making an examination, asked Mr. Littlewort if he ever chewed grass.

"Always when I am playing football, cricket, golf, or any other game in the fields," was the reply.

"That information provides the solution of the mystery," said the specialist. "In chewing one of those blades of grass you consumed a parasite which attacks cattle exactly in the same way as it has attacked you. Thousands of cows have had swollen glands from the same germ, and the majority of them have had to be destroyed in consequence."

"Never chew grass again, and warn all your athletic brothers against what I know is a common and highly dangerous habit."

MY BLOOD MONEY.

A Naval writer in a London paper says:-

I have just received 25s. 8d. for killing Germans.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hands?

To tell the truth, I was not conscious of having been such an intrepid hero, such a mighty man of war. And yet this must have been the case, for I received a few days ago a chit from the Paymaster's office worded after the following laconic fashion:-

Sir,-Jutland Prize Bounty ready for payment when convenient.-A.B., War-rant Writer.

In accordance with the implied invitation to make myself at home on Tom Tiddler's Ground, picking up gold and silver, I made my way to the office where, as a hero of the Great War, I should receive the just reward for my doughty deeds. And as I went I mused on what the amount would be and what I should do with it.

Commodore Anson, a few hundred years ago, came home with treasure to the tune of two million pounds, and every yardarm was decorated with a huge golden candlestick, booty taken from the Spanish in a great sea-fight. There were lots of things I could do with a sum of money like that, or with even a slightly smaller amount.

The warrant writer asked me to sign my name in two places and then handed me a one-pound note, two half-crowns, a sixpenny bit, and a couple of pennies. For which I thanked him courteously and went my way.

Then I remembered that prize bounty is not quite the same thing as prize money. It is calculated on the number of the enemy reckoned to have been slain in an action; these are assessed at five shillings a head, and the total amount is divided among all those who took part in the action.

So, then, I assume that I must have killed five and two-fifths of the enemy single-handed; and surely that is something to be proud about!

The sailor will have nothing to do with the official term prize bounty; he always calls it blood money—a term which is really much more expressive of its real significance.

It is awarded according to an Order in Council, given At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of April, 1918, the wording of which is delightfully legal and long-winded and contains the most excitingly romantic references to "the abolition of the slave trade and the capture and destruction of pirates and piratical vessels, and the rewards conferred for the same."

In the case of a submarine lucky enough to torpedo a battleship or troopship, prize bounty amounts to a really considerable sum, enough to make the lowest rating on board feel comparatively wealthy—till it is spent.

There have been a few notable instances of such an occurrence, mostly in connection with the submarines that worked in the Sea of Marmora. But in the Jutland battle the enemy loss was comparatively small, and the number of those who manned the Grand Fleet with all its attendant squadrons and flotillas was very large indeed. Hence my twenty-five and eightpence!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BRITISH ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

ALL BRITISH

COMPRISING:-

ALL BRITISH

C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd. Turbines, Condensers

Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd. Alternators, Dynamos

Mather and Platt, Ltd. AC. & DC. Motors

Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd. Synchronous Motors

Mirreles Bickerton & Day, Ltd. Motors Converters

Turbine Pumps

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British Switchgear, Ltd. High & Low Tension Switchgear

Brook Hirst & Co., Ltd. Switch Boards

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Electric Control, Ltd. Motor Starters

Whipp & Bourne, Ltd. Transformers

British Electric Trans-former Co., Ltd. Electric Wires and Cables

W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.

The travelling representative of the above Company is at present in Hongkong.

ALL BRITISH

For Quotations and Specifications address:-

ALL BRITISH

Hongkong P.O. Box 93.

ENGLAND.

TOKSOWA HOTEL.

DULWICH COMMON, LONDON, S.E. 21.

Visitors to LONDON will find this a Magnificent Country Mansion with accommodation for 100 guests, within 20 minutes of CITY and WEST END. PRIVATE GROUNDS OF 24 ACRES. Golf, Tennis (Winter and Summer), Billiards, Bridge, Golf Links surround Hotel. Gas Fire in all Bedrooms, Re-decorated and Refurnished throughout.

INCLUSIVE FROM 13/6 per day.

(622)

DAIRY FARM NEWS

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FILLETS ... 80 cts. per lb.

HADDOCKS ... 70 cts. per lb.

KIPPERS ... 60 cts. per lb.

RED HERRINGS ... 30 cts. per lb.

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.

AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ... \$1.00 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO. LTD.

63

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ECONOMY

Home-grown

VEGETABLES.

Just received

new supply of

SEEDS.

GRACE & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 820.

(54)

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World Renowned

Dog Remedies

Send for free book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed"

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.

118 West 21st Street

New York, U.S.A.

Agents: MULLER & PHIPPS

(Ade) Ltd., Hong Kong

April, 1918," the wording of which is delightfully legal and long-winded and contains the most excitingly romantic references to "the abolition of the slave trade and the capture and destruction of pirates and piratical vessels, and the rewards conferred for the same."

In the case of a submarine lucky enough to torpedo a battleship or troopship, prize bounty amounts to a really considerable sum, enough to make the lowest rating on board feel comparatively wealthy—till it is spent.

There have been a few notable instances of such an occurrence, mostly in connection with the submarines that worked in the Sea of Marmora. But in the Jutland battle the enemy loss was comparatively small, and the number of those who manned the Grand Fleet with all its attendant squadrons and flotillas was very large indeed. Hence my twenty-five and eightpence!

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	JAVA	3rd Aug.	7th Aug.	JAPAN
TJIKINI	JAVA	6th Aug.	10th Aug.	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	HONGKONG	loading 8th Aug.	11th Aug.	BEKAWAN-DELI/JAVA
TJILROET	JAPAN	17th Aug.	20th Aug.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Yok Building, First Floor
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.

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Regular monthly service between JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers Loading For Sailing on or about

"RADJA" ... Aug. ... AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 6th Aug.

"TJISONDAH" Sept. ... ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 24th Sept.

"ALDERAMIN" Oct. ... ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 24th Oct.

"BOEROE" ... Nov. ... AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Nov.

For full particulars please apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents,
Yok Building,
Tel. No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"

Aug. 5th Aug. 9th Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada. Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HUTTEN STREET, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 1934. No. 2161.



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Infusions—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

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NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
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For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 12th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

or to REISS & CO. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.,

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Aug.

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Aug.

"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO. CANTON.

66

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 1st Aug. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 2nd Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SWEETLAND"	On 2nd Aug. 10 A.M.
WUHAN, CHUNGKING & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 3rd Aug. 11 A.M.
KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG	"KURICHOW"	On 3rd Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 4th Aug. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 6th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"IOHANG"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 9th Aug. Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and
Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
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and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(*Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, Aug. 2nd, at 1 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Aug. 5th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIBONG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, Aug. 9th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

P. & O. - British India
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(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,000	8th Aug.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	19th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANILA"	7,300	25th Aug.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	5,700	14th Oct.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"SARUNIA"	5,600	28th Oct.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,700 2nd Aug. Calcutta via S'pore, Rang & B'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	1st Aug. 9 A.M.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'ham
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Aug.	Yokohama direct
"DUNERA"	5,400	7th Aug.	Shanghai only
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	10th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees.
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Dewart, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

Call Marcellas.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &

CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand (and

Pacific Islands).

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-

nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

"AFRICA MARU" (omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYRE-MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K.

wharf near the Harbor Office.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745, No. 1, Queen's Building. [80]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fares—Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [88]



Operating the following U.S. Mailing Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Aug. 2nd	1st Sept. 2nd
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Oct. 2nd
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 2nd
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"	Aug. 20th	

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "AREROS" ... Sept. 6th

For MANILA

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th

Through bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADABETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

S.S. "LAKE FARREAR" ... Sailing Aug. 17th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, Ice House St.

[49]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

AGENTS.

5th FLOOR.

2477 & 2478.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

[78]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER'S DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI (Freight only) ... "COMMANDANT MAGE" ... end Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & { "CORDILLERE" ... 1,000 ... On or about 15th Aug.

YOKOHAMA ... { "PORTOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via { "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... During 2nd part of Sept.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ...

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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